

SENTENCE COMPLETION

Sentence Completion এর মার্ধমে পরীক্ষার্থীর Sentence এর অর্থ বোঝা ও করা হয়। এক্ষেত্রে Sentence এর অর্থ বুঝে Answer choice থেকে যথার্থ Word টি বেছে নিতে হবে।

Solving Method:

1. প্রথমে **Question** এর **sentence** টি পড়ে অর্থ অনুধাবন করতে হবে।
2. অর্থ বোঝার পরে শূন্যস্থানের সাথে সামঞ্জস্য শব্দ (বাংলায়) চিন্তা করতে হবে।
3. এরপর **Answer option** গুলো থেকে যথার্থ শব্দটি বের করতে হবে।

Question Patterns:

One sentence one blank:

The Yearly Financial of a large corporation may seem bewildering at first but a reader will soon decipher its content.

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| A. Careless | B. Persistent |
| C. Supersede | D. Foolish |
| E. Misguided | |

Solution: Question এর sentence টির অর্থ দাড়ায়- “বড় কোম্পানীর Yearly statement দেখে প্রথমে দূর্বোধ্য মনে হলেও, একজন দক্ষ/নিয়মিত reader তাড়াতাড়ি অর্থ বুঝতে পারবে। সুতরাং দক্ষ/নিয়মিত শব্দের সাথে সামঞ্জস্য হয় persistent যা sentence টির জন্য উপযুক্ত।

One sentence two blanks:

The voters never thought that the candidate would resort toto win, as he seemed to be man.

- | |
|-----------------------------------|
| A. charm-----on amazing |
| B. bombast-----a pompous |
| C. innuendo-----devious |
| D. subterfuge-----an honest |
| E. argument ----- a controversial |

Solution: sentence টির অর্থ দাড়ায়-ভোটাররা ভাবেনি প্রার্থী জয়ের জন্য এমন কাজের আশ্রয় নিবে, যেহেতু তাকে এমন লোক মনে হয়।

এটি দুভাবে আসতে পারে -

- (i) এমন ভালো কাজ করবে কারণ সে খারাপ লোক
 - (ii) এমন খারাপ কাজ করবে কারণ সে ভালো লোক
- এভাবে উত্তর আসে D, “এমন ছলচাতুরী করবে কারণ সে ভালো লোক।

Sentence Completion এর বেলায় একটা ব্যাপার খেয়াল করলে দেখতে পাবে যে, তুমি যদি **Question** এ যে **Sentence** টি দেয়া আছে তার অর্থ ভালোমত বুঝতে পার তাহলে **Blank Space** এ **Suitable Word** ও **Choose** করাটা তোমার জন্য সহজ হয়ে যাবে। এজন্য তোমাকে একটি **English Sentence** পড়ে এর অর্থ বোঝার **Practice** করতে হবে।

1. **Think it over for a while; don't make a -- decision.**
a. genuine b. gullible c. hasty
d. uncertain e. opportune
2. **Penicillin can have an ---- effect on a person who is allergic to it.**
a. adverse b. anxious c. awkward
d. tranquil e. e. tangible
3. **Turtles --- their eggs after they lay them and never see their young.**
a. abandon b. appraise c. adorn
d. chastise e. tranquilize
4. **Scholarships allow some students from less --- families to attend college.**
a. artificial b. affluent c. amiable
d. ominous e. eternal
5. **The ballerina was --- for her wonderful performances.**
a. augmented b. anticipated c. acclaimed
d. immense e. flexible
6. **The Red Cross provides relief in case of --- such as floods, earthquakes, and hurricanes.**
a. challenges b. commodities c. calamities
d. dearth e. tranquil
7. **Workers must be very --- when dealing with toxic substances.**
a. caustic b. casual c. cautious
d. flexible e. tranquil
8. **Corn, cotton, sugar, and many other goods are bought and sold in ---- markets.**
a. clash b. commerce c. commodity
d. tranquil e. endurance
9. **A person who has been accused of a crime cannot be forced to ---- any information that is self-incrimination.**
a. divulge b. desist c. disperse
d. deprecate e. chastise
10. **An odometer is a ----for measuring distance.**
a. device b. delusion c. dwelling
d. precise e. dearth
11. **Antibiotics---- the growth of bacteria.**
a. inhabit b. jolt c. inhibit
d. circumspect e. endanger
12. **The ---- people of Australia were called Aborigines by the English settlers.**
a. indigenous b. ingenuous c. innate
d. inborn e. bondage
13. **The new play was so successful that the demand for tickets was----.**
a. odd b. overwhelming c. negligible

- d. spacious e. ominous
14. A book's table of contents provides readers with an ---- idea of what the book is about.
a. outgoing b. overt c. overall
d. distinguished e. dulcet
15. Although the accident appeared serious, only a ---- amount of damage was done.
a. novel b. notable c. negligible
d. folly e. none
16. Steel is not as ---- as cast iron; it doesn't break as easily.
a. brisk b. brittle c. brilliant
d. dulcet e. distinguished
17. An autocratic ruler who serves his people well is sometimes called a --- dictator.
a. blatant b. belligerent c. benevolent
d. germane e. capricious
18. The use of seat belts is ---- in many states; failure to wear them may result in fines.
a. covert b. cruel c. compulsory
d. eternal e. forward
19. Movie directors use music to ---- the action on the screen.
a. contemplate b. complement c. compliment
d. endanger e. none
20. People make more mistakes when they are ----- than when they are fresh.
a. exhaustive b. eminent c. fatigued
d. ominous e. flexible

Answer keys:

1.c 2.a 3.a 4.b 5.c 6.c 7.c 8.c 9.a 10.a 11.c

12.a 13.b 14.c 15.c 16.b 17.c 18.c 19.c 20.c

1. To be fair, laws must be --- applied to all persons.

A. urgently B. vaguely C. uniformly

D. opportune E. unanimous

2. With the growth of international ----, the economies, of the world have become more

interdependent.

A. commodity B. commerce C. choice

D. wary E. unaware

3. Special police tactics are required to deal with riots or ----- crowds.

A. ungainly B. unruly C. unsound

D. plausible E. appreciative

4. Riding a roller coaster is an -----experience.

A. exhilarating B. elegant C. exhaustive

D. sound E. tardy

5. Intelligent policies are needed so that public funds are used -----.

A. wholesomely B. zealously C. wisely

D. eternal E. outspoken.

6. In the United States, citizens are ----- to vote at age of eighteen.

A. essential B. elderly C. eligible

D. sincere E. everlasting

7. A good writer supports his or her generalizations with ----- examples.

A. concrete B. curious C. crude

D. tangible E. opaque

8. Some people feel that violent sports such as boxing should be ----- because they are too dangerous.

A. banned B. bloomed C. braced

D. curious E. furious

9. Economists define ----- goods as ones intended to last more than four months.

A. durable B. dense C. delicate

D. diplomat E. precious.

10. The more facets a diamond has, the more it ----.

A. glitters B. harms C. hinders

D. shine E. grace.

11. Pulitzer Prizes are awarded to ----- journalists, poets, and other writers.

A. objective B. outstanding C. notorious

D. tranquil E. well-off.

12. Turquoise is not valuable enough to be classified as a ----- stone.

A. perpetual B. pale C. precious

D. atrocious E. solvent.

13. Motorists can be fined for driving -----.

A. recklessly B. reliably C. ruthlessly

D. belligerent E. tranquil.

14. Even after a ship has sunk, its cargo can often be - -----.

A. severed B. shattered C. salvaged

D. endangered E. scattered.

15. A metropolitan area consists of a central city and any suburban areas in its -----.

A. vicinity B. vessel C. upkeep

D. unkempt E. tidy.

16. Many medical tests require a blood -----.

A. spell B. specimen C. stain

D. group E. conspicuous.

17. The use of robots and automated machinery has eliminated certain -----factory jobs.

A. tedious B. thrilling C. timid

D. variable E. fantastic.

18. The kidneys play a ----- role in maintaining health by removing impurities from the bloodstream.

A. vivid B. viable C. vital

D. critical E. crucial.

19. Fertilizers can increase farmers -----

A. wonders B. yields C. woes

D. wills E. desires.

20. Whole grains and fresh fruit and vegetables are --- ----- foods.

A. wicked B. wholesome C. well-to-do

D. resolute E. crucial.

Answer Keys:

1. c 2. b 3. b 4. a 5. c 6. c 7. a 8. a 9. a 10 a.
11. b 12. c 13. a 14. c 15. a 16. b 17. a 18. c 19. b
20. b.

Sentence & Its Components

Sentence is the combination of words that expresses a whole meaning of the speaker's statement.

Sentence has some elements that are shown below.

Subject +Verb +Object+ Modifier

We Studied Economics last night

Subject :

The subject is the agent of the sentence in the active voice; it is the person or thing that performs or is responsible for the action of the sentence. And it normally situates in front of the verb.

Note: Every sentence in English must have a subject. In case of commands, the subject 'you' remains understood (উহা). The subject may be a singular or plural noun/pronoun.

Coffee is delicious.

They are playing chess.

The subject may be a noun phrase. A noun phrase is a group of words ending with a noun (It cannot begin with a preposition).

That new car is Sathee's

More examples:

We girls are not going to see that movie.

Mary and I went to a trip last night.

The weather was very bad yesterday.

The chemistry professor cancelled today's class.

The bank closed at two o'clock.

A subject can be a pronoun used for an impersonal verb. As the subject of an impersonal verb, the pronoun is not actually used in place of a noun, but is part of an idiomatic expression.

It rains quite often in the summer.

It is hard to believe that he is dead.

In some sentences, the actual subject does not appear in normal subject position. The word 'there' can act as a pseudo-subject and is treated like a subject when changing an assertive sentence to a question. However, the true subject appears after the verb, and the number of the true subject controls the verb.

There was a fire in that building last night.

p.sub singular verb singular sub

Was There a fire in that building last night?

Verb p.sub subject

Verb:

The verb follows the subjects in an assertive sentence; it generally shows the action of a sentence.

Note: Every sentence must have a finite verb. The finite verb may be a single word.

Rehan runs too fast.

Ratri loves Rehan.

The finite verb may be a verb phrase. A verb phrase consists of one or more auxiliaries and one principal/ main verb. The auxiliaries always situate in front of the main verb.

I was going to Chittagong.

(Auxiliary-was, main verb-going)

He has been climbing the tree.

(Auxiliary-has, been; main verb-climbing)

More examples of verbs & verb phrases:

She will go to school tomorrow.

Farhana is very tall.

She must have gone to the bank.

Rupa has gone home.

Subo is watching television.

It was raining at 11 o'clock last night.

Complement:

Word that identifies, describes or gives information about a subject and completes an object, noun, adjective and verb is called complement.

Raja is *s.com* depressed

Rani looks *s.com* depressed

He made me *o.com* nervous.

Do they understand the need of *n.com* secrecy ?

Farhana was interested *adj.com* in learning driving

.

They bought *v.com* a cake a cake yesterday.

Word that identifies, describes or gives information about a subject and completes an object /noun / adjective / verb is called complement. A verb complement completes the verb. It is also called object. It is similar to the subject because it is usually a noun or noun phrase; however, it generally follows the verb in a sentence in active voice.

*Every sentence does not need a complement.

*The complement cannot begin with a preposition.

*A complement answers the question what? Or whom?

Examples of verb complements object:

* You bought a cake yesterday.

(What did you buy?)

* Rehan was driving a new car.

(What was Rehan driving)

* He wants to drink some water.

(What does he want to drink?)

* Ratri saw Rehan at the movies last night

(Whom did Ratri see at the movies?)

* They called Dalia yesterday.

(Whom did they call yesterday?)

* Kadar was smoking a cigarette.

(What was Kadar smoking?)

Modifier:

A modifier tells the time, place or manner of the action. Very often it is a prepositional phrase. A prepositional phrase is a group of words that begins with a preposition and ends with a noun.

Note: a modifier of time usually comes last if more than one modifier is present.

Examples of prepositional phrases:

In the morning

At the university

On the table

A modifier can also be an adverb or an adverbial phrase.

Last night

Hurriedly

Next year

Outdoors

Yesterday

***Every sentence does not need a modifier.**

A modifier answers the questions when? Where ? or
How?

Examples of modifiers:

Rehan bought a book

Modifier of place

at the bookstore .

(Where did Rehan buy a book?)

Ratri is swimming

Modifier of place

in the pool of time today

(Where & When was Ratri swimming?)

He was driving

Modifier of manner

very fast (How was he driving)

Note: The modifier normally follows the complement, but not always. However, the modifier, especially when it is a prepositional phrase, usually cannot separate the verb and the complement.

Incorrect: She drove on the street the car.

Correct: She drove the car on the street.

Sample Items:

The art of story telling ____ almost as old as humanity.

A. that is B. is C it is D. being

The Correct Answer Is B.

1. In the united states, __ is generally the responsibility
of municipal governments.

A. for water treatment B. water treatment

C. were water treatment

D. in which water treatment

2. Crop rotation _ of preserving soil fertility.

A it is one method B. One method

C. a method in one D. is one method

Answer 1. B 2. D

Exercises: Identify Subject, Verb, Complement, and

Modifier

1. Shelly is cooking dinner tonight.
2. State minister and Foreign Affairs minister visited the president.
3. We can eat lunch in this restaurant today.
4. Pappou should have bought gasoline yesterday.
5. Trees grow.
6. It was raining at seven o' clock this morning.
7. She opened a savings account at the bank last week.
8. Siza is washing dishes right now.
9. She opened her book.
10. Rehan, Ratri & Rupa were watching television a few minutes ago.

Answer keys:

1. Shelly, s cooking, dinner, tonight.
2. State minister and Foreign Affairs minister, visited, the president, x .
3. We, can eat, lunch in this restaurant & today.
4. Pappou, should have bought, gasoline, yesterday.
5. Trees, grow x, x.
6. It, was raining, x. at seven o' clock this morning.
7. She, opened, a savings account, at the bank last week.
8. Siza, is washing, dishes, right now.
9. Shem opened, her book, x .
10. Rehan, Ratri & Rupa, were watching, television, a few minutes ago.

Classification of Sentence:

Sentences can be classified by two categories-

1. According to the meaning or purpose and
2. According to the construction.

1. According to the meaning or purpose, Sentences are five types. These are given below:

1. Assertive Sentence
2. Interrogative Sentence
3. Imperative Sentence

4. Optative Sentence

5. Exclamatory Sentence

A brief discussion is given below one by one.

1. Assertive Sentence: A sentence that makes statement or assertion is called Assertive Sentence.

For example: Kader is not good as a teacher.

2. Interrogative Sentence: A sentence that asks a question is called Interrogative sentence.

For example: What are the causes of our political unrest?

3. Imperative Sentence: A sentence that expresses a command, advice, offer and entreaty is called Imperative sentence.

For example: Do the homework.

4. Optative Sentence: A sentence that expresses wish, prayer or begging is called Optative Sentence.

For example: If I were a king.

5. Exclamatory Sentence: A sentence that expresses strong feeling or attitude is called Exclamatory Sentence.

For example: Hurrah! Bangladesh won the Match against Australia.

2. According to the construction: According to the construction. Sentences are three types. These are-

1. Simple Sentence

2. Complex Sentence

3. Compound Sentence

From the perspective of phrase and clause sentences can be classified into three types:

□ Simple sentence

□ Complex sentence

□ Compound sentence

1. Simple Sentence: A simple sentence has only one clause that means it has a subject, a finite verb. Such as-

Tami lives in America.

2. Complex Sentence: A complex sentence has a main clause (independent clause) and minimum/ at least a subordinate clause (dependent clause).

For example:

If they come to the new market in the evening

Subordinate clause

We will meet with them

Main clause

3. Compound Sentence: A compound sentence has two

independent clauses joined by a co-ordinating conjunction such as and, but etc.

For example: Kader is a brilliant student but he is not a responsible boy.

☐ Clauses have subject and verb.

Clauses are divided into two major categories,

- * Dependent clauses

- * Independent clauses.

An independent clause, is a clause that can be a grammatical sentence by itself.

A dependent clause is a clause that cannot be a sentence by itself. Therefore, a dependent clause is always connected to an independent clause.

For example,

The president kept none of the promises that he made.

In the above example the clause “The president kept none of the promises:”- can form a complete sentence. Therefore, it’s the independent clause. The clause “that he made” is not a complete and grammatically correct sentence. Therefore, it is dependent clause.

Difference between Phrase and Clause:

Phrase and Clause both are group of words. But the key difference between two is that the phrase has not the two major parts- **Subject and Finite verb**

I will go there if she goes.

Here the clause “I will go there” can form a complete sentence; so, it is the independent clause.

But the clause “if she goes” That’s why it is considered as the dependent clause.

Whether you understand the meaning of a sentence or not, identify the compulsory elements of a sentence subject

and verb.

Always be certain that the sentence has an independent clause .

And the main clause has a finite verb.

□ Every year, thousands of people in Muslim countries --
--- the custom of various religious festivals.

- a. enjoying b. to enjoy
C. who enjoy d. enjoy

In the question above, there is no finite/ main verb for the clause. Analyzing the options we find that option 'a' will not work as 'verb + ing' form cannot alone be a verb without the help of the auxiliary verbs. In case of choice 'b' an infinitive can not also be a main verb by itself.

Option 'c' provides us a clause marker word meaning that there is one dependent clause and for that another verb will be needed; two verbs for two clauses. Option 'd' meets all the criteria of being a verb with no clause marker and being the main verb for the independent clause. In clauses, check for three things- a clause marker (who, which, because, since, as, though etc.) a subject and a verb. The subject will follow the clause marker. One clause marker in a sentence indicates that there is a subordinate/ dependent clause. So be careful in using two verbs- one for the independent clause and another for the subordinate clause. If there are two clause markers in one sentence, the process remains same.

□ Industrial psychologists have found that most people to
work even if they become very wealthy.

- a. continuing b. continue
c. who continue d. continues

Here it will need a main verb for the clause 'that most people--- So the correct answer is option b.

□ Remember not to ask any question in the dependent or subordinate clause. Never use verb before the subject in the dependent clause.

Incorrect: Do you know where is he?

Correct: Do you know where he is?

Incorrect: What should you do is nothing.

Correct: What you should do is nothing.

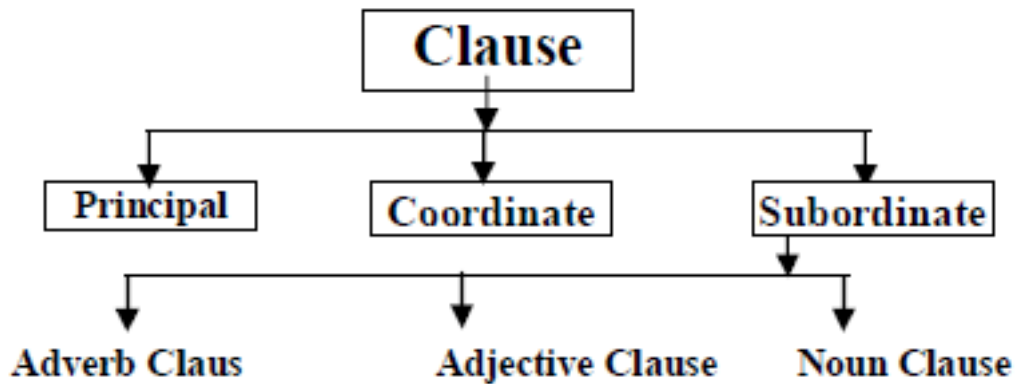
Classification of Clause

W. H Words, as if, since, that, so, so that, hardly, scarcely, barely, no sooner, such, even, the same, unless, until, though, although, as___as, so___as etc. এরা Subordinate Clause- এর পূর্বে বসে।

সুতরাং এরা Subordinating Conjunction.

and, or, but, besides, after all, on the contrary, on the other hand, moreover, এরা Principal Clause- এর পূর্বে বসে।

সুতরাং এরা Principle Conjunction.



Time - Subject to a verb

Place - object to a verb

reason or cause - Object to a preposition

purpose - complement

condition or comparison - case in apposition

concession, degree or comparison manner

Identifying Clause :

□ I know where he lives. (noun clause)

□ I know the place where he lives

(Adj. Clause)

□ I will go where he lives (Adverb Clause)

Exercises on sentence structure, phrases and clauses:

1. ---- a wrong number, it is important that you apologize before hanging up.

A. You dial B. If dials

C. If dialing, you D. If you dial

2. Dolphins & whales are mammals that—lives in

water.

- A. spend their entire B. their entire
- C. spend their entirely D. spending their entire

3. Juries determine facts from what is said and from the manner----

- A. which is said in B. which said it in
- C. in which it is said D. which said it

4. The study of etymology rests upon basic principles--- to all languages.

- A. that applying B. that they apply
- C. that are applied D. applied that

5. Evening programs have been opened for people--- during the day.

- A. whom work B. who work
- C. who works D. which work

6. No one knows when or why Monet abandoned his largest canvas, of which----.

- A. only the survival of the fragments
- B. only fragmented survivors
- C. only fragments survive
- D. survived only as fragments

7. Colonists who came to America created schools similar to those---- in Europe.

- A. they had known B. had they known
- C. which had known D. that had known

8. Congress, acting on the recommendations of special subcommittees, decides how much money - -- on education.

- A. the government which is spending
- B. the government will spend
- C. will the government spend
- D. the spending of the government

9. That---- by gases was established only recently.

- A. surrounding the earth
- B. surrounded the earth
- C. the earth is surrounded

D. the earth surrounded

10. The thirteen colonies stretched from---- Maine to Georgia.

A. that is now B. what is now

C. now that is what D. is that what

11. For several years in the 1950s-----,

A. Ronal Regan working for General Electric

B. That Ronal Regan worked for general electric.

C. Ronald Regan worked for General Electric.

D. Ronald Regan, when working for General Electric.

12. When population is not checked by artificial means, ---- increases putting more strain on limited natural resources.

A. then B. than C. so D. it

13. Every year Canada's ---- approximately one and a half million tons of fish and sea food products.

A. seafood industry that produces

B. seafood industry producing

C. seafood industry produces

D. that produces to seafood industry

14. Public transportation vehicles are what--- as a chief cause of the deterioration of ozone.

A. have identified many ecologists

B. have many ecologists identified

C. many ecologists have identified

D. have many identified ecologists

15. The movie The " Wizard of oz"---- is taken from the book of the same name has been a children's favorite for years.

A. the title of which B. which title

C. that's title D. the title of that

16. Hugo Bart Hughes ---- is considered the father of the modern trepanation movement.

A. became a medical student in Amsterdam in the

1960s

B. who was a medical student in Amsterdam in the 1960s

C. who were a medical student in Amsterdam in the 1960s

D. that is a medical student in Amsterdam in the 1960s

17. Two aurora borealis---- in the southern hemisphere, is not an entirely understood phenomenon.

A. cannot be seen B. that it cannot see

C. it is never seen D. which is never seen

18. The number of Hispanic children enrolled in the New York public school system in the year 2007 depends on whether-.

A. will the immigration rate continue

B. continue the immigration rate

C. the immigration rate will continue

D. will continue the immigration rate

19. Some literacy critics felt Pearl Buck—the daughter of the missionaries allowed her up bringing to interfere with her objectives as a writer.

A. who B. had been

C. who was D. being one

20. Musical concerts---- popular music of various kinds, have become one of the most common forms of entertainment in the united States.

A. to feature B. feature

C. which featuring D. which feature

21. The portion of a mountain --- trees will no longer grow is called the trees line.

A. there B. that C. are D. where

22. What—look like when they are children can be radically different from the way they look as adults.

A. people B. do people

C. people did D. did

23. Although synthetic gemstones are similar in quality to natural stones people--- natural gems.

A. do seem prefer B. to seem prefer

C. are seeming preferring D. seem to prefer

24. ----- nothing quite like sleeping under the stars?

A. Is B. Is there

C. There is D. When there is

25. Cruse ship--- many tourists from Miami to a number of ports in the Caribbean.

A. transport B. transporting

C. transports D. that transport

26. George Burns was comedian whom many American--- first on television in the 1950s.

A. watching B. did watch

C. watched D. watch

27. To the foreign observer, it was never actually clear--- the power in many governments of the old eastern Block.

A. whom had B. who had

C. who did have D. who do have

28. Although Anne Tyler received a Pulitzer prize for her novel, --- has never received the popular acclaim.

A. what she B. she

C. that she D. and she

29. Northern California, in contrast to the sun baked south, ---- a very temperate climate.

A. is B. being

C. With D. has

30. Joseph Papp--- the New York Shakespeare Festival.

A. founding and directing

B. who founded and directed

C. founded and directed

D. in finding and directing

SENTENCE CORRECTION

যদি কোন sentence কে নিমেড়বর তিন ভাবে উপস্থাপন করা হয়,

যেমন: A. Neither they or my brother has completed her assignment before I called them.

এই ভাবে Underline করা হয়।

B. Choose the correct/ incorrect sentence, অথবা

C. Sentence- এর কিছু অংশ যেমন- None of us--- থাকে।

এই তিন ধরনের Question কে Sentence Correction বলে।

How to solve?

Option গুলো দেখার পূর্বে পুরো Sentence টি মনোযোগ দিয়ে পড়।

* মনে রাখবে সঠিক রূপটি (form)- ই হবে Answer { অনেকেই ভুলবশতঃ মনে করে কোনটি Incorrect তা জানতে চাওয়া হয়েছে।

* শুধু Option টি বিবেচনা না করে, মূল Sentence এর সাথে মিলিয়ে পড়।

* Sentence এর সাথে সাধারণ Grammar যেমন : noun (subject) verb, agreement, parallelism, placement of modifiers, relative clause এর ব্যবহার ঠিক আছে কিনা দেখ।

Answer keys: 1.D 2.A 3.C 4.C 5.B 6. C 7.A 8.B

9.C 10.B 11.C 12.D 13.C 14.C 15.A 16. B 17.D

18.C 19.C 20.D 21. D 22.A 23.D 24.B 25.C 26.C

27.B 28.B 29.D

* পাঁচটি Option-ই বিবেচনায় এনে Sentence-এর অর্থ, Context, ভাবধারা বুঝতে চেষ্টা কর।

* গভীর মনোযোগ দিয়ে অর্থ, ভাবধারা, যৌক্তিকতা এবং প্রসঙ্গ চিহ্নিত কর।

* অহেতুক Pronoun/ Modifier- এর ব্যবহার এড়িয়ে চল।

* Sentence- এর প্রত্যেকটি- Part, tense বা Sequence of tense মেনে চলছে কিনা তা, লক্ষ কর।

* Subject-verb Agreement গুরুত্ব দিয়ে লক্ষ কর ঠিক আছে কিনা।

* স্বাভাবিকভাবেই যেসব Option ভুল মনে হবে, সেগুলো কেটে দাও, এতে চিহ্নিত করার পরিধি কমে আসবে।

Example:

Although several groups were absolutely opposed to the outside support given the revolutionary government, other groups were as equal in their adamant approval of that support.

A. were as equal in their adamant approval of

B. held equally adamant approval of

C. were equally adamant in approving

D. had approved equally adamantly

E. held approval equally adamant of

Correct Answer: C

কারণ: were absolutely opposed to এবং were equally adamant in একই Structure. tense অনুযায়ী Parallel হয়ে চলে।
অর্থাৎ

Verb (were) + Adverb (absolutely) + Adjective (opposed) + Preposition (to). একই ভাবে Verb (were) + (equally) + Adjective (adamant) + Preposition (in) হবে।

Sample Questions, Answers and Explanations

1. Alice Walker. one of American's best-known writers, she has Published both poetry and prose.

A. Writers, she has published

B. Writers, has published

C. Writers, and publishing

D. Writers since publishing

E. Writers when she published

Correct Answer: B কারণ:

Option-A তে She word টি redundant অর্থাৎ Alice Walker এর পর আবার নতুন করে She লেখার প্রয়োজন নেই। Option C এবং D যে কোন Finite verb নেই। E তে কোন প্রয়োজন ছাড়াই When আনা হয়েছে। অথচ, Option B তে Subject Alice walker এর সাথে সংগতিপূর্ণ।

2. Consumers are beginning to take notice of electric cars because they are quiet, cause no air pollution, and gasoline is not used.

A. cause no air pollution, and gasoline is not used.

B. air pollution is not caused, and gasoline is not used.

C. cause no air pollution and use no gasoline

D. causing no air pollution and using no gasoline

E. air pollution is not caused and no gasoline is used.

Correct Answer: C

কারণ: Parallelism এর নিয়ম অনুযায়ী-কোন Sentence-এ একই parts of Speech বা expression একাধিকবার ব্যবহৃত হলে এরা একই form-এ হবে। সে দিক থেকে cause no air pollutin (verb+no+noun) এর সাথে Option- use no Gasoline (Verb+no+ noun) সবচেয়ে

সঙ্গতিপূর্ণ। অন্য কোন Option-ই অর্থাৎ A,B,D এবং E এ

Parallelism মেনে চলে না।

সুতরাং Correct Answer C.

3. The convenience and availability of watercolor paint account for its popularity with amateur artists.

- A. account for its popularity
- B. account for their popularity
- C. accounts for its popularity
- D. is why it is popular
- E. are a reason for its popularity

Correct Answer: A

কারণ: Sentence টির Subject (অর্থাৎ The convenience and availability) Plural

সুতরাং Option C এবং D incorrect.

আবার, Paint Noun টি Singular. সুতরাং এর Antecedent their incorrect (it correct) So, Option B- incorrect, Option E তে word/ expression কে ঘুরিয়ে ব্যাখ্যা করা হয়েছে। অথচ, a reason for না বলে account for বলাটাই Simplest.

সুতরাং Correct Answer- A

Exercise:

Sentence Correction (Pronoun)

1. We scored as many goals as them.

- A. scored as many goals as them.
- B. scored as many goals as they
- C. scored as many goals as their
- D. scored as many goals as theirs

2. Can you sing as well as them?

- A. Can you sing as well as them?
- B. Can you sing as well as their?
- C. Can you sing as well as they?
- D. Can your sing as well as theirs?

3. Let you and I try what we can do.

- A. Let you and I try B. Let you and my try
- C. Let your and me try D. Let you and me try

4. It was I that gave your the alarm.

- A. I that gave your the alarm.
- B. I that gave yours the alarm.
- C. I that gave of you the alarm.
- D. I that gave you the alarm.

5. Between you and I, I do not believe him.

- A. you and I, I do not believe.
- B. you and me. me do not believe.
- C. you and me, I do not believe.
- D. your and me, I do not believe.

6. He is known to my brother and my.

- A. known to my brother and my.
- B. known to my brother and me.
- C. known to my brother and I.
- D. known to my brothers and me.

7. Let him who can this questioning.

- A. Let him who can answer this question.
- B. Let his who can answer this question.
- C. Let he who can answer this question.
- D. Let him whom can answer this question.

8. There isn't much difference between you and his.

- A. isn't much difference between you and his.
- B. isn't much difference between you and him.
- C. isn't much difference between you and he.
- D. isn't much difference between you and him.

9. None so blind as they do dictate to we.

- A. so blind as they to dictate to we.
- B. so blind as they to dictate to our.
- C. so blind as they to dictate to us.
- D. so blind as them to dictate to us.

10. It isn't for such as them to dictate to our.

- A. such as them to dictate to our.
- B. such as their to dictate to our.
- C. such as them to dictate to we
- D. such as them to dictate to us.

Sentence Answer keys: 1.B 2.C 3.C 4.D 5.C 6. B 7.A 8.B

9.C 10.D

Sentence Completion- এ একটা sentence দেওয়া থাকে যার মাঝে একটা অথবা দুটো blank space (শূন্যস্থান) থাকবে। Answer choice গুলোর প্রত্যেকটিতে একটা কিংবা দুটো শব্দ দেয়া থাকবে। যে শব্দ বা শব্দের জোড়া দিয়ে শূন্যস্থান/ গুলো পূরণ করলে বাক্যটা অর্থবহ হয়, সেটাকে চিহ্নিত করতে হবে।

Basic Strategy for Sentence Completion:

প্রকৃত পক্ষে এমন কোন panacea বা Grammatical Rule আবিষ্কৃত হয় নি যা শিখলে আপনি যে কোন সময়ে যে কোন Sentence Completion (Vocabulary based) solve করতে পারবেন। পর্যাপ্ত Practice- ই একমাত্র ভরসা। তবে সচরাচর যে সকল Sentence Completion বিভিন্নভাবে Admission Test এ আসে এদেরকে অর্থ বা ভাবধারা/ সমাধান করার দিক থেকে বিশেষণ

করে ৪(চার) শ্রেণিতে ভাগ করা যায়। এরা হলোঃ

1. Similarity or Support.
2. Contrast
3. Reiteration or Restatement
4. Cause and Effect

Sentence Complement (Vocabulary based) সমস্যা সমাধান Problem গুলো Solve করার সময় নিম্নোক্ত-ধাপগুলো অনুসরণ করবেঃ

- প্রথমে লক্ষ্য করতে হবে Sentence Complement টিতে কী Conjunction/Conjunctive Phrase ব্যবহার করা হয়েছে।
- Conjunction/Conjunctive Phrase অনুযায়ী এই Sentence Complement টিতে কোন শ্রেণীতে (উপরে উল্লিখিত ৪টি শ্রেণী)

পড়ে তা নির্ধারণ করতে হবে।

- অর্থ এবং Situation অনুযায়ী সবচেয়ে যুক্তি সংগত Option টিতে Select করতে হবে।

The Common Problem Types

A. Similarity or Support

কোন Sentence Complement -এ এসব Expression/Key

World যেমনঃ likewise, in the same way, for instance, as, same, just as, specifically, such as, as an example, resembles, similarly, furthermore, like, also
থাকলে প্র ম অংশে ব্যবহৃত Word এবং পরবর্তী অংশের Word similar/ একইরকম (অর্থগত/ভাবগত দিক হতে হবে)।

Example 01:

Just as television surpassed radio as the major source of entertainment for the nation, in seems likely that the internet will eventually ----- television.

A. Invigorate B. Alter C. reciprocate

D. eliminate E. supplant

Explanation:

মূল Sentence- টিতে Just as phrase টি দেখেই বুঝতে পারি যে, দুই অংশের ভাব Similar হবে।

যেমনঃ আগের অংশে Television Surpassed (ছাড়িয়ে গিয়েছিল, দমিয়ে গিয়েছিল), Radio ঠিক তেমনি ভাবে Internet, Television কে -----Option গুলোতে A.

invigorate (তেজস্বী করা, বলবর্ধনকরা)

B. Alter (পরিবর্তন করা)

C. reciprocate পরস্পর বিনিময় করা, প্রতিদান দেয়া

D. eliminate বাদ দেয়া

E. Supplant (কোন কিছুর) স্থান দখল করা, উচ্ছেদ করা।

So,

Correct Answer: E

কারণ Internet, Television কে পুরোপুরি বাদ দিতে পারে না, সর্বোচ্চ স্থান দখল/পরিবর্তে ব্যবহৃত হতে পারে।

Example 02:

It is characteristic of old age to sap a man's vitality and of his natural-----.

A. youth B. senility C. ebullience

D. maturity E. insensibility

Explanation:

যেহেতু and দ্বারা Old age এর দুটি characteristic যুক্ত হয়েছে, সুতারাং and এর পরিবর্তী অংশের meaning-ও আগের অংশের মত অর্থাৎ এই ভাবে বজায় থাকবে।

সেদিকে থেকে, sap man's vitality (energy and

enthusiasm) অব্যবহৃত শক্তি, সামর্থ্য, উৎসাহ, তেজ কমিয়ে নেয়,
সুতরাং পরবর্তী অংশেও হবে তার প্রাকৃতিক----- হরণ করে দেয়।
এখানে Option গুলোর meaning অনুযায়ীঃ, যেমন-

- A. youth - যৌবন
 - B. senility - বার্ধক্য
 - C. ebullience - উচ্ছাস
 - D. maturity - পূর্ণতা/পরিপক্বতা
 - E. insensibility - অসচেতনতা
- অনুযায়ী C সবচেয়ে সঙ্গতিপূর্ণ।

So, Correct Answer: C

B. Contrast কোন Sentence Completion -এ এসব
Expression/Key

Word যেমনঃ Although, but, despite, however, here as,
on the contrary

yet, surprisingly, unlike, in contrast,
rather, on the hand,

প্রভৃতি শব্দ contrast নির্দেশ করে। অর্থাৎ এসব Expression থাকলে
প্র ম অংশে ব্যবহৃত word এবং পরবর্তী অংশের word Contrast/
বিপরীত হবে।

Here is an example;

In a large group of people, Irina often seemed ---- and
aloof, although among her friends and family she was
quite -----.

- A. reticent.....convivial
- B. gregarious.....outgoing
- C. detrimental....multifarious
- D. unattainable.....taciturn
- E. intriguing....vigorous

Explanation:

Although key word টি দেখে আমরা সহজেই অনুমান করতে পারি
যে এর দুই পাশে বিপরীতধর্মী/ বিপরীতঅর্থসম্পন্ন word হবে।

তাই In a large group of people (অনেক লোকজনের সাথে
থাকাকালীন), Irina কে প্রায়ই----- মনে হয়, যদি সে তার
friends এবং family এর সাথে থাকাকালীন বেশ-----.

Option গুলোতে meaning: যেমন-

- A. reticent (স্বল্পভাষী, গুরুগম্ভীর).... convivial (আনন্দ

উলাসময়,

প্রিয়)

B. gregarious (যূচর, সঙ্গলিঙ্গ)..... outgoing (বহির্গামী, extrovert)

C. detrimental (ক্ষতিকর)multifarious (বহুবিচিত্র)

D. unattainable (অলভ্য, অপ্রাপনীয়)..... taciturn অপবাদী, বাকবিমুখ)

E. intriguing (চমকপ্রদ)..... vigorous (তেজস্বী, বলবান)

অনুযায়ী Option A বিপরীত অর্থ প্রকাশ করে। So, Correct

Answer: A

Reiteration or Restatement:

কোন Sentence Completion- এ সব Expression/Key Word যেমন: in fact, in other words, to be sure, and, namely, that is, furthermore, likewise থাকলে প্রথম অংশে যা বলা হয়েছে, পরবর্তী অংশে এর-ই (প্রথম অংশে যা বলা হয়েছে) পুনরাবৃত্তি বা উপসংহার বর্ণনা করা হয়।

Example 01:

She was the most person he had ever met; in fact, her magnanimous nature knew to limits.

A. charitable B. miserly C. ambitious

D. reclusive E. prolific

Explanation: এই Sentence Completion- এ ব্যবহৃত Key Word in fact অনুযায়ী বলা যায়, এর পরবর্তী অংশ (her -03

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magnanimous nature) এর পূর্ববর্তী (most----- person) একই প্রকৃতির হবে।

সে দিক থেকে her magnanimous (মহানুভব প্রকৃতি/বৈশিষ্ট্য) অনুযায়ী পূর্ববর্তী অংশটিও হবে।

সুতরাং Option গুলোর meaning অনুযায়ী, যেমন-

A. charitable - দানশীল, মহানুভব honorary

B. miserly - কার্পণ্য

C. ambitious -উচ্চাকাঙ্ক্ষা

D. reclusive - (একামত্ববাসী, সনড়বাসী)

E. prolific - (প্রচুর পরিমাণে উৎপাদনশীল, অতিপ্রজ)

অনুযায়ী charitable - দানশীল, মহানুভব honorary

সবচেয়ে যুক্তিযুক্ত।

সুতরাং **Correct Answer: A**

Example 02:

The Age of Enlightenment, one of the greatest periods of history for intellectual activity, showed a proclivity for sophistry and ----- argumentation.

- A. credible B. specious C. gossamer
D. effective E. irrefutable

Explanation: Sentence Completion- টিতে ব্যবহৃত Key Word and অনুযায়ী এর পূর্ববর্তী অংশ এবং পরবর্তী অংশ Same meaning বা ভাব বজায় রাখবে। সেদিক থেকে and এর আগের অংশে ব্যবহৃত word অর্থ্যৎ Sophistry (-এমন যুক্তি যা সঠিক বা যৌক্তিক বলে মনে হয়, অথচ ভুল/ misleading) এর সাথে নিচের Option গুলোর Meaning তুলনা করি।

- A. credible – বিশ্বাসযোগ্য
B. specious – অপাত দৃষ্টিতে যথার্থ, সত্য মনে হয় তবে আসলে তা নয়
C. gossamer – নরম, হালকা, মিহি
D. effective – যথোপযুক্ত
E. irrefutable – অখণ্ডনীয়, অকাট্য।

অনুযায়ী B সবচেয়ে যৌক্তিক।

So, **Correct Answer: B**

D. Cause and Effect.

কোন Sentence Completion- এ সব Expression/Key Word যেমনঃ because, as a result, thus, resulting from, therefore, consequently, causes, leading to, due to- থাকলে প্র ম অংশ দ্বারা এবং পরবর্তী অংশ ফলাফল (প্র ম অংশের কাজের) বোঝাবে। এক্ষেত্রে author একটি conclusion এ আসার চেষ্টা করেন।

Example 01:

Because of his reputation as a comedic actor suited best for playing outlandish eccentrics, the director was----- to consider him for the more serious role of the solemn monarch.

- A. ambivalent B. loath C. encouraged
D. irrelevant E. destined

Explanation:

উক্ত Sentence Completion- এ -টিতে ব্যবহৃত Key Word because অনুযায়ী যুক্ত অংশটির কারণ এবং, (কমা) এর পরবর্তী অংশ ফলাফল বোঝাবে। এখানে his reputation as a comedic actor (কৌতুক অভিনেতা হিসেবে খ্যাতি থাকার) (কারণ) অনুযায়ী Director তাকে গাভীরূপ (Solemn monarch এর চরিত্র) চরিত্রে অভিনয় করতে-----.

A. ambivalent – ভাল খারাপ দুই রকমের অনুভব করা

B. loath – অনিচ্ছুক

C. encouraged – উৎসাহী

D. irrelevant – অপ্রসঙ্গিক

E. destined – পূর্ব নির্ধারিত

সুতরাং স্বাভাবিক ভাবেই Director উৎসাহী হবেন না। বরং অনিচ্ছুক হবেন।

So, Correct Answer: B

Example 02:

Today commuters can ----- information from a number of sources, then automatically ----- a picture of their data manipulations.

A. collate...create

B. inculcate.....retract

C. extrapolate.....investigate

D. adjudicate assemble

E. researchexpand

Explanation:

A. collate বিচারে উদ্দেশ্য তুলনা করা (বই, পান্ডলিপি)....create সৃষ্টিকরা, লেখা

B. inculcate চিত্তনিষ্ঠ করা...retract তুলে নেয়া প্রত্যাহার করা

C. extrapolate অজ্ঞাত কোন কিছুর মূল্য বিচার করা.... investigate অনুসন্ধান করা।

D. adjudicate রায়/সিদ্ধামত দেয়া.... assemble সমাগত, সমবেত হওয়া/ করা।

E. research গবেষণা করা..... expand সম্প্রসারিত করা

এই Sentence Completion টিতে প্রয়োগ করার মতো কোন Key word নেই।

সুতরাং word গুলোর অর্থ এবং Sentence এর ভাব ধারা অনুযায়ী

word select করতে হবে। সুতরাং Option গুলোর Meaning লক্ষ্য করি। সেদিক থেকে বর্তমান কালে বিভিন্নভাবে উৎস হতে প্রাপ্ত তথ্য ----- এবং এই তথ্য হতে স্বয়ংক্রিয়ভাবে (Data) manipulations (রূপান্তরিত তথ্য) অনুযায়ী চিত্র বা খাঁচ -----পারে।

এখানে আমরা word এর Meaning গুলো শূন্যস্থান বসালে Option A সবচেয়ে অর্থবহ মনে হয়।

কারণ Option E তে Computer নিজে Research বা গবেষণা করতে পারে না, গবেষণায় ব্যবহৃত হয়। অন্যান্য Option গুলো অর্থ অনুযায়ী স্বাভাবিক ভাবেই বাদ দেওয়া যায়।

So, Correct Answer: A

Lesson - 01

1. The senate's reputation, thought ----- by false allegations of misconduct, emerged from the order

- A. shaken unscathed B. destroyed intact
C. damagedimpaired C. impugnedunclear
E. tarnishedsullied

2. This poetry is not -----, it is more likely to appeal to an international audience than is poetry with strictly regional themes.

- A. familiar B. democratic C. technical
D. complex E. provincial

3. The history book, written in 1880, was tremendously ----- unfairly blaming the South for the Civil War.

- A. biased B. lengthy C. successful
D. expensive E. cheap

4. Hot milk has long been a standard cure for insomnia because of its ----- quality.

- A. malevolent B. amorphous C. soporific
D. rapturous E. desultory

5. Since there are so few liberal thinkers on the committee, their influence on its recommendations is-----

- A. monumental B. negligible E. omitted
D. discriminatory E. omitted

6. The changes in the organization were so gradual

that they seemed almost-----

A. hasty B. spontaneous

C. imperceptible D. distorted C. omitted

7. Having polished over 300 books in 50 years, he was the most----- author of our day.

A. fastidious B. insecure C. ancient

D. prolific E. spendthrift

-03

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8. He remained ----- & in full command of the situation in spite of the hysteria panic all around him.

A. imperious B. imperturbable

C. impetuous D. impetuous C. gory

9. Medieval Kingdoms did not become constitutional republics overnight; on the contrary, the change was-----

A. unpopular B. unexpected

C. advantageous D. sufficient E. gradual

10. I urged patience & ----- in dealing with protesters rather than the unyielding attitude administration had adopted.

A. compromise B. obstinacy C. arrogance

D. hostility E. enmity

Lesson-02

1. Though afflicted by headaches, nausea and respiratory difficulties, Nietzsche refused to let his ----- problems prevent him from writing.

A. imaginary B. moderate C. perplexing

D. plausible E. physical

2. Although there are more female students at the college than male students, the women seem to have a ----- influence on the student government

A. enormous B. negligible C. provocative

D. venerable E. veiled

3. Her acceptance speech was ----- eliciting

thunderous applause at several points.

- A. tedious B. well-received
C. cowardly D. uninteresting E.
written

4. Thought leprosy is not contagious, those who have contracted it have always been pariahs & by others.

- A. ostracized B. accepted C. sheltered
D. admonished E. lauded

5. Although his dress is ----- in all other ways he seems to be a perfectly normal man.

- A. ordinary B. mellifluous C. eccentric
D. nondescript E. recalcitrant

6. Though the novel was not well written, it was such an exciting story that I was completely ----- & could not put it down.

- A. disenchanted B. enthralled C. indecisive
D. disgruntled E. skeptical

7. Although similar to mice in many physical characteristics voles may be ----- mice by the shortness of their tails.

- A. distinguished from B. classified with
C. related to D. compared to
E. expeditious concise

8. Although his work often ----- & -----, he was promoted anyway simply because he has been with the company longer than anyone else.

- A. forceful extraneous
B. negligent....erective
C. incomplete....imprecise
D. predictable....careful E. impartial....vex

9. Despite the millions of dollars spent on improvements, the telephone system in India remains ----- and continues to ----- the citizens who depend on it.

- A. scoffed atfear or B. barbered ...upset

C. suspicious... connect D. outdatedelate

E. impartial...vex

10. Although the faculty did not always agree with the chairperson of the department, they---- her ideas, mostly in----- to her seniority.

A. scoffed at.... fear of B. harbored...hatred

C. implemented...deference

D. marveled atlieu of

E. ignored... honor of

11. Paradoxically, Helen, who had been a strict mother to her children, proved----- mistress to her cats.

A. A harsh B. an indolent C. a cautious

D. a lenient E. a brave

Lesson-03:

1. Science progresses by building on what has come before; important findings thus form the basis of - --- experiments.

A. gradual B. subsequent C. reliable

D. genuine E. ingenious

2. Younger members of the company resented the domineering &----- manner of manager.

A. urbane B. prudent C. lively

D. imperious E. objective

3. Because he is so-----, we can never predict what he will do at any moment.

A. incoherent B. superficial C. capricious

D. deleterious E. anxious

4. Nonviolent demonstrations often create such tensions that a community that has constantly refused to ----- its injustices is forced to correct them: the injustices can no longer be -----

A. acknowledge....ignored

B. decrease...verified C. tolerate...accepted

D. address...eliminated E. explain ..discussed .

5. Since 1813 reaction to Jane Austen's novels has

oscillated between---- and condescension; but in general writers have esteemed her works more highly than did most of her literary.....

- A. dismissal...admirers
- B. adoration.... contemporaries
- C. disapproval...readers
- D. indifference...following
- E. approbation.. precursors

6. There are, as yet, no vegetation types of ecosystems whose study has been---- to the extent they no longer ---- ecologists.

- A. perfected..hinder B, exhausted ..interest
- C. prolonged ..require D. prevented ..challenge
- E. delayed... benefit

7. Under ethical guidelines recently adopted by the National Institutes of Health, human genes ate to be treatments are unsatisfactory.

- A. similar B. most C. dangerous
- D. uncommon E. alternative

8. It was her view that country's problems had been-- by foreign technocrats, so that to invite them to come back would be counterproductive.

- A. foreseen B. attacked C. ascertained
- D. exacerbated E. analyzed

9. Winsor Mc Cay, the cartoonist, could draw with incredible his comic strip about Little Nemo was characterized by marvelous draftsmanship and sequencing.

- A. sincerity B. efficiency C. virtuosity
- D. rapidity E. energy

10. The actual --- of Wilson's position was always ---- by his refusal to compromise after having initially agreed to negotiate a settlement.

- A. outcome... foreshadowed
- B. logic...enhanced C. rigidity ..betrayed
- D. uncertainty ..alleviated

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